### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston streets.—BLACK CROOK. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .-- PUTNAM-HANDSOME

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE BALLET PAN-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. -GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, No. 720 Brondway.-LA WOOD's MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st. -Performances afternoon and evening, -Beneploy Annold, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -- Comic Vocal-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &Q. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery, NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ava. BRYANT'S MINSTERLS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway .--

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. -SCRNES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee at 2%. NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

### TRIPLE SHEET

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THE DRATH OF CARDINAL SORSO places another scarlet bat at the disposal of Pope Pius IX. His Holiness will, perhaps, keep his eyes turned to the Western world.

THE AUSTRIAN TREASURY BUDGET project presents a rather encouraging view of the condition of the national finances as it was submitted to the legislative body yesterday.

SENAT OR HARLAN whitewashes some of the Indian frauds by making Judge White a scapegoat. Harlan's letter, which we publish today, may show where the white comes in and the black goes out.

KING AMADEUS AND THE TROOPS FOR CUBA.-King Amadeus of Spain appears to take a still more direct personal interest in the affairs of Cuba just at present. His Majesty superintended the embarkation of a regiment of chasseurs at Santander yesterday. He delivered a speech to the troops previous to their sailing for Havana. The words of the King produced "immense enthusiasm." The Cubans will thus receive notice of the existence of a royal Spanish resolution to "fight it out on that line."

THE PRINCE OF WALES .-- One of our latest despatches from London has it that the condition of the Prince of Wales is again creating a feeling of uneasinem. His convalescence, which latterly has been quite hopeful, is reported to be retarded somewhat by a painful affection above the left hip. The local affection, it seems, is attended with feverishness. The Queen was expected at Sandringham yesterday. It is not our opinion that there is any cause for alarm in this piece of intelligence. At the same time it is not to be denied that the long-continued illness of the Prince and his consequent physical exhaustion lend importance to everything which checks the progress of convalescence. It is to be hoped that, in spite of this local affection, the Prince may yet be able, before the holiday season is ended, to make some public appearance which will in the circumstances prove a sufficient gratification to the London populace.

The Anti-Grant Republican Leaders and Their Budget of Grievances-The Drift of Our Political Parties.

A beyy of malcontents and "soreheads" in the camp of the party in power is no new thing under the sun. We have had them, more or less, under almost every administration from Washington down. Under General Jackson there was a remarkably abundant crop; but Old Hickory's short method of dealing with soreheads was very effective and satisfactory. Calhoun and his Southern malcontents, however, were at last too much for Van Buren. They killed him off and they ruined poor Pierce and Buchanan. "Honest Old Abe Lincoln" had a whole Cabinet of Presidential rivals and hostile intriguers: but he was a shrewd diplomat with hostile conspirators, and he so quietly shelved them all that even the Chief Justice to this day has not discovered how it was done. General Grant, in his turn, in his honest endeavors to satisfy the country in the administration of the affairs of his great office, has raised up a considerable number of disappointed, disaffected and plotting, hostile politicians. Conspicuous among the leaders and trumpeters of these anti-Grant republicans are Senators Sumner, Fenton, Trumbull and Carl Schurz, Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Mr. Greeley, "our later Franklin." These men all have one common object-the defeat of General Grant for the Presidential succession. But what is their budget of grievances?. Let us

Beginning with Mr. Sumner, his case against General Grant is as decisive as was the split between Calhoun and Jackson. First of all, his friend, Mr. Motley, as our Minister at London, chose rather to follow the advice of Mr. Summer on those Alabama claims than the instructions of Mr. Fish. So Mr. Motley was recalled, "and that's the way the fray began." Mr. Sumner for this personal offence was bound to have satisfaction. Hence his terrible onslaughts upon the administration in reference to the St. Domingo annexation scheme. Next, this hot quarrel cut off all personal communications between Mr. Sumner, even as Chairman on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and the Department of State; and, as this condition of things was simply intolerable, the Sepate itself settled the difficulty by removing Mr. Sumner and by putting a chairman in his place who had no objection to confer in person with Mr. Fish on our foreign affairs. This, then, is the case of Mr. Summer and his budget of grievances. He accordingly desires of all things the defeat of General Grant as a candidate for another Presidential term. "Sich," says Sam Slick, "is human nater."

Mr. Fenton aspired to and expected the control of the spoils and plunder of the New York.Custom House, and, failing in this expectation, and outraged beyond endurance in seeing his colleague, the amiable Conkling, with "Tom Murphy," master of the situation, what else was left to the sorely offended Fenton but revenge against Grant, Conkling, Murphy and all concerned? Is this, then, a small matter? Have we not seen that in managing the New York republican party Mr. Fenton, without the spoils of the Custom House, can do nothing? And is this not exactly the case with Mr. Greeley, as Mr. Fenton's right bower? Of course, then, it is perfectly clear to Mr. Fenton that the salvation of the country requires the defeat of General Grant; and, of course, Mr. Greeley is convinced that, unless we reduce General Grant to one term, the country will be ruined, and every man in New York will have to "go

Mr. Trumbull's grievances date back to Andy Johnson's impeachment. This gentleman from Illinois was one of the seven republican Senators whose votes on the impeachment resolutions saved poor Johnson, and he is the last one of the seven left in the Senate. General Grant played a different rôle in that impeachment, and from that day to this Trumbull, to the eyes of Grant and the great body of the impeaching republicans, has been under a cloud. Mr. Trumbull accordingly, as a republican, goes for a new departure in the Presidential succession. General Grant has not invited him into his confidence, and that is enough.

Mr. Schurz was elected to the Senate by the republicans as a good-will offering to the powerful German element of Missouri. With this element at his back Mr. Schurz, they say, did not stand upon ceremony in demanding of General Grant the lion's share of the marshals, district attorneys, postmasters, revenue assessors, collectors, &c., in Missouri. But General Grant, having a different idea of "civil service reform," failed to come up to the "great expectations" of Mr. Schurz. Ditto in the case of Governor Brown. So there was a republican bolt in Missouri, headed by Brown and Schurz, whereby the State was turned over to the democrats and General Frank Blair was elected to the Senate in place of a Grant republican. But this has not satisfied the great revenge of Mr. Schurz, and so he goes for applying his Missouri policy to the whole United States. He is determined to make General Grant feel that Carl Schurz is somebody, and that where he sits is the head of the table

Such, then, are the grievances and the inspiring motives of these anti-Grant republicans. It is the old complaint of the offended party leader or disappointed office-seeker. We might extend the list of cases to hundreds of men who became satisfied that Grant was a failure with the failure of these men, each in his turn, as place hunters. Here or there we could find a teacher of agriculture who aspired to the English mission, or a hopeful patriot who had fixed his mind upon a custom house, or an admired poet who, with Grant's election, began to dream of the Escurial, the Alhambra and other "castles in Spain," and so on, among these anti-Grant republicans, we might go to a lengthy catalogue; but what does it all signify? It signifies that these soreheads belong to the chapter of accidents in a division of the spoils and that the great masses of the people, who are neither office-seekers nor office-holders, will judge General Grant according to the merits of his administration.

But still there is something more in these republican discords than the personal griefs of disappointed office-seekers, as there is something more in the present demoralizations of the democratic party than the troubles resulting from the terrible disclosures and collapse of the Tamm any Ring. We have just passed | democalization.

through a great organic revolution. Its work | The Herald Special Letters from Asia-A is accomplished, the issues of the war are settled, and we are entering upon a new political epoch. The democracy, in their "new departure" accepting the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, have settled all this business. As they now stand the republicans have nothing to fight for and nothing to rally upon but the administration, and the only general bond of cohesion among the democrats is opposition to General Grant. And so it is with these anti-Grant republicans. But against the compact organization of the administration party the renomination and re-election of General Grant are morally certain. The anti-Grant radicals still entertain a sort of hope to juggle Grant out of the regular party Convention; but in this they will be as sorely disappointed as were the anti-Lincoln republicans in their Convention of 1864. The democrats still entertain the idea that they may do something in this coming election in a coalition with the republican bolters, when it is evident that in this direction they can do nothing. In short, we have never had in advance a clearer case than the re-election of General Grant in 1872

General Grant will be renominated and reelected according to all the facts and the signs of the times; but what then? Then the active reorganization of our political parties will begin. Grant being out of the way with his second election there will instantly spring up a score of republican candidates for the succession, each with his little clique or faction at his back. But, as Jackson dictated his successor in his partiality for Van Buren, Grant may have his favorite among these republican aspirants. Otherwise, in 1876 we may have the scrub race of 1824 over again. and, as in that case, the election may be carried to the House of Representatives for a settlement. Meantime, with the return of the two houses of Congress to business after New Year, we expect another new departure from the democratic members; and this new departure will most probably be the call at an early day of a national convention for a party reorganization. This is certainly the best course they can pursue; for, within a fortnight, we believe, the republican national committee will meet to appoint the time and place for their Presidential Convention, and as it will doubtless be appointed to meet early in May, in order to have a settlement with the anti-Grant faction as soon as convenient, the democrats will have no time to lose, unless they are prepared to let the election go by

The Diaz Insurrection in Mexico. The news by mail to the 9th instant from Mexico is reassuring. In view of the contradictory reports reaching here from time to time announcing the suppression of the rebellion or its being on the verge of success, it is satisfactory to learn that the government of Juarez is fully equal to the task of putting down the revolt, and that he is backed in his position by the Mexican Congress and the public opinion of the citizens, who remember that under their present constitution the French were forced to withdraw and that Maximilian fell under constitutional bullets. The inactivity of Porfirio Diaz proclaims his impotence, and Treviño, at Oaxaca, is only waiting for the approach of General Allatorre or General Rocha, so as to have a good excuse for running away. The disbanded soldier seems to be the curse of Mexico, and until the whole people set themselves determinedly against the "good old plan" of settling every political difficulty by a pronunciamento and an attack on the coffers of the nearest Custom House, we may look to see one Diaz succeeded by another, until the inevitable fate of annexation overtakes them. The support freely tendered to the President in the present crisis is a better omen for the stability of the government than a fortuitous victory in the field under the old style of things.

# The News from Cuba.

Poor Cuba is destined to become one vast slaughter pen. Captain General Valmaseda's proclamation, as reported by the Havana despatch which we publish this morning, will add many victims to the already long list of slaughtered Cubans. After the 15th of January all captured insurgents are to be shot. The pardon hitherto granted to those who surrendered is after that date revoked. Valmaseda wars even with women. White and negro women are alike subjected to punishment for being captured in the woods. Civilization shudders at such a decree. Violent measures like these are a sign of weakness, and will inevitably turn against their authors. With the announcement of this decree there comes the information-no doubt emanating from Spanish official sources-that Dr. Howard, who was lately sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of giving aid to the insurgents, is not an American citizen, but a Spanish subject, from the fact of his having signed some Spanish document or other. This is mere hair-splitting. It matters little to the purpose that Dr. Howard's father held an official position in Cubs. Dr. Howard, himself, was born in this country, and protection by the United States is his inalienable birthright.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE PRESS .-The French press has become somewhat disageeable to the government of President Thiers. Journalists in France are nothing if they do not bite. Napoleon felt and confessed their power, and while he humored them and gave them a long tether he sometimes found it convenient to gently remind them that they had exceeded their privileges. President Thiers, it seems, is finding the press quite as dangerous as ever did Napoleon; and the Minister of the Interior, with, it is understood, the consent of the President, proposes to increase the stringency of the laws which have for their object the restraint of the press. This is a bad sign. The fact is that time is not improving the condition of things in France. Since, however, the President has no power to dissolve the Assembly, and since the Assembly cannot remove the President, it is to be seen how what is already felt to be a deadlock is to be got over. A coup d'état seems the only solution. Is the blow to be struck once me in the interests of the empire?

THE MAN Telegraph talks about "debt and demonalization," of course in the South. Pay your debts and there will be no Peaceful Revolution by Americans.

The HERALD special correspondence from

Japan and China which appears in our columns to-day possesses an unusual degree of interest, not only for the American people, but for civilization at large. During very many years now passed away we have chronicled in our columns the steady advance of the outside Christian peoples of the earth towards the attainment of a permanent, useful and enlightening footbold on the soil of the hoary empires of the far East. To-day we have the pleasure of announcing its realization and consummation by the pens of our writers, particularly by our letters from Japan. great work has been accomplished under the flag of the United States, without violence, peacefully, and by means of that force of moral sussion which should ever characterize the diplomacy of a free and generous people. United States Minister De Long opened the barrier of imperial exclusion by which the Mikados of Japan have been, according to hereditary, royal and national custom, surrounded for ages, during the past year. He delivered at that moment to His Highness the present Mikado letter from President Grant. Mr. De Long thus became acquainted with the Eastern ruler. He utilized his opportunity so advantageously that he had the pleasure of personally presenting Admiral Rodgers, of the United States Navy, his officers, with some other distinguished Americans, to the Mikado at Jeddo a few months since. The Japanese ruler came half way to meet our countrymen, so that, nationally speaking, we may claim that the people have been raised towards the throne. The scene at the moment of presentation and during the ceremonial of reception and subsequently was Eastern in the extreme. It was like a reproduction of Fair Rosamond's bower-without the lady, however-and the scenes which were witnessed at Kenilworth Castle during Queen Elizabeth's visit, all rolled into one grand The American party entered the sacred

grounds of the Mikado, Admiral Rodgers read an address to the potentate. The Mikado listened with marked attention to his words. Refreshments were partaken of by imperial invitation. The leave-taking of the American sailors was completed with a degree of graceful dignity which would do bonor to the throne room of Buckingham palace. The American mission is revolutionizing the everyday customs of the Japanese rapidly-in dress, style, modes of locomotion and so forth. The Mikado, indeed, appeared to cast a lingering look at the splendid uniforms of our naval officers as they retired from his presence, so that our army tailors may eventually become as potent in the exercise of their profession as was the French fashioner who "composed" his famous campaign coat for the great Napoleon. Minister De Long has also concluded a most useful and interesting trip through the islands of Yesso and Nipon, Japan. Our special letters record the complete history of these international occurrences, besides presenting a résumé of the most important affairs ranspiring in China. They thus contrast pleasingly with the old time reports of England's endeavor to Break into China by means of the opium war and the blowing up of hundreds of Chinese naval junks by her war ships, and with those which tell of the priestly efforts of St. Francis Xavier and of the Roman Catholic first missionaries in Japan to have the Asiatic peoples hearken to the Word of the one God. Modern science, judiciously directed, will fused to the cross. Christianity will come finally and proclaim "Well done."

# Has Tweed Fled?

The rumor which circulated yesterday that the tumbled idol of Tammany had found vitality enough to take "leg bail" in lieu of legal surety finds some foundation in the fact that, although badly "wanted" by Order of Arrest Deputy Judson Jarvis, Mr. William M. Tweed was not to be found. The possibilities that play about this game of Big Six "hide and go seek" are numerous. He is waiting to drop suddenly in on the Senate and take his seat, some people think. He will come back, say others. He won't, say a third and large party. At any rate, he is now at liberty to dispose of his property, since Judge Learned's decision at Albany on the injunction yesterday, and this will console and possibly occupy his moments of seclusion.

If there is one sign more ominous than another of the complete downfall of Tweed it is in the fact that his bailsmen are growing shaky. One of them, a former friend, has expressed his intention to withdraw from the bond; hence the Sheriff's deputy's scouting for the "Boss." We think we can see that Cæsar, of the Seventh ward, gazing ruefully at the minion of the law, and, as he thinks on human ingratitude, mutters with his prototype, "Et tu, Terry Farley?"

ACQUITTAL OF MINER, THE ALLEGED COUN-TERFEITER .. - After a remarkable trial of twelve days in the United States Circuit Court, the case of Joshua D. Miner, who had been indicted for alleged counterfeiting, was yesterday submitted to the jury by Judge Benedict in a lucid and comprehensive charge. This morning, at one o'clock, the jury, after having been in consultation for ten hours, rendered a verdict of not guilty, which was received with applause from the spectators, who warmly complimented Mr. Miner upon the result.

THE LATE LORD BROUGHAM AND PRESIDENT GRANT were cited as authorities on subjects connected with government taxation and free trade during a debate in the French Legislature yesterday.

SCHUYLER COLFAX again looms up as a possible Presidential candidate. The revenue reformers will concede him to the anti-Grant republicans as a sop for the support of Horace Greeley. But what about Horace's prospects,

THE WHARTON TRIAL has taken a turn. The defence, according to our full reports yesterday, commence to produce testimony in rebuttal of that handed in by the prosecution. If the latter had continued much longer one other witness-the public-would have stepped in and begged them, in the name of humanity, to "out it short."

News. We publish this morning an interesting letter from the HERALD's correspondent in Cairo, Egypt, relative to the expedition fitted out by the Viceroy, and commanded by Sir Samuel Baker, for the purpose of making still further explorations in the Valley of the Nile. All that money could do to thoroughly equip and reader the undertaking equal to the task it was expected to accomplish was done; and Ismail Pacha, in selecting Sir Samuel Baker as its chief, gave additional proof of that intelligence and enterprise which has long since rendered him one of the wisest and most wide-awake of rulers. We regret to learn, then, that rumors prevailed in Cairo some days prior to the departure of the last mail that the grand undertaking of the Viceroy had failed and that the heroic Baker had perished. The intelligence, it must be stated, however, was doubted and a high functionary of the Ezyptian government gave a most unqualified denial to the report.

It is certain, notwithstanding, that the exact location of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition is, or was at that time, unknown. Since late in October the government of the Viceroy has not heard from him. In a conversation which the HERALD correspondent had with the Egyptian Minister of the Interior he ascertained that the supplies of the expedition were exhausted at a point near Falore, just off the Nile shore, in the interior; but, as the Governor General of Soudan had been previously instructed to supply the exploring party with anything it might need, it was expected that the difficulty was promptly met. The expedition, it must be remembered, is a large one, and the supplying of Baker's two thousand men would be a considerable draft on the stores of the Governor of any interior province in Africa. The statement, then, that the party was successful in having their wants supplied must be taken with some grains of allowance. Taking it for granted, however, that Baker's men were true to him-a circumstance doubted by some-it is not likely he would starve if provisions were to be had in no other way than by fighting for them. Bad news travels quickly, and the rumors that prevailed in Cairo that seven hundred of the explorers had died and that the only white people alive in the band when last heard from were the chief himself and his heroic wife, were received with some degree of credence.

Dating back over a month from the date of our correspondent's latest letter, when the Egyptian government had last heard from the persevering explorer, we find that he was reported near a small settlement about latitude 4 North, with the iron boats which were intended to form the first flotilla of the inland equatorial African lakes. Should this news prove true, and we sincerely hope it is, we may yet expect to hear of grand results accomplished by the indomitable Englishman. We entertained fond anticipations that Sir Samuel Baker's magnificently equipped force would be successful in its mission in exploring the wilds of Africa, and that not the least grand ultimatum of his labors would have been the meeting with Dr. Livingstone and the HERALD expedition, which left Zanzibar last February in quest of the former. A junction of the two forces and the discovery of Dr. Livingstone would be an accomplishment in which the whole civilized world would rejoice. As if to dash the consoling hope from our minds the news of the latest dates from Egypt speaks of terrible disasters to the Nile expedition of Baker. under the control of a Christian leader, mutinied, and while attempting to restore order Baker was shot in the shoulder by one of the mutineers, and from the effects of the wound died. Without a leader, uncontrolled and demoralized, the rebels broke ranks and dispersed. This is the latest news; but we give t with reservation and, fearing the worst. though praying for the best, we hope yet to receive more consolng tidings of Sir Samuel Baker and his African exploring party.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ACQUITTED CLIENT, MC-Gehan, though free, appears to consider himself still in the toils. According to our despatch, received at an early hour to-day, he fears the violence of public indignation expressed against hin will again lead to his arrest, and conclides to leave Hamilton forever if he is allowed to settle up his business affairs. Who will stand in the way of his departure? The Judge who acquitted him blamesthe prosecuting officers of the State, and saysthat they did not take advantage of many cicumstances which might have led to McGhan's condemnation. The only serious regrt in connection with this affair is that one of the ablest and most respected lawyers a the country lost his life in defending the mn who is now denounced by the people of Oio as a murderer.

THE HORNET is t length to be relieved from her long blockade at Port au Prince, which will greatly relieve be black republic at the same time. The Uited States steamer Congress, now lying athe Brooklyn Navy Yard. is to be despatched to convoy the Hornet to New York, where her troubles will recommence, as on herarrival here she will be libelled for a breac of the Registry law. The Congress was abou to sail for Europe, and this change of desnation will hardly please her officers as muclas President Saget.

THE DISCOUNT N MUTILATED CURRENCY will be abolished fter the 1st of January. Three-fifths in or fragment of a legal tender note or any urrency denomination will be redeemed at a full face value. More than one half and les than five-eighths will be redeemed at half I value. Less than one balf will only be recemed on affidavit that the remainder has len destroyed. It is expected that this chare will greatly better the condition of the cuency.

THE BOSTON FISERMEN appear unable to forget the appariths foreshadowed in the Treaty of Washingt. Yesterday they met in council and discused the "fishy" portion of the treaty, followg the same shadows that appear hitherto to be led them in all their deliberations upon he matter. A special committee was againsted to wait upon Senators and Reprentatives in Congress for the purpose of secing, if possible, a bounty or some other compession to pentralize the such a charter as we want? This matter

Sir Samuel Baker's Nile Expedition-Bad | evil effects of the treaty touching their interests. The despatch which we publish elsewhere suggests an immediate reference of the whole affair to the great "fish" orator, Ben Butler.

The City Government We Wast.

The absorbing question to the people of this city just now is the proposed creation of a new municipal government. The Legislature of the State is on the eve of meeting, and every one expects that body will abolish the existing city government and frame a new one. That is a foregone conclusion. Hence, a new charter is the principal theme of discussion in the press. Our citizens generally are deeply interested also. The self-constituted Committee of Seventy, too, are moving in the matter, and have gone so far as to anticinate the work of the Legislature by submitting a charter ready for adoption. This agitation and these movements are all very well, for they bring the subject prominently before the public; but there is danger of running into confusion, complications and delay through this multitude of counsellors. As the old saying goes, "too many cooks spoil the broth." However, this question is of great importance and should be fully discussed.

The Committee of Seventy, as well as some others who have proposed a plan of municipal government, lose sight of that first and fundamental principle of all good and effective governments-simplicity. Their scheme is too complex, unwieldy, lacks the proper central authority and creates too many officials. The proposed revival of numerous commissions, with far too many commissioners in each, looks like a renewal of the old and expensive system of providing snug places for place-hunters. If the patriotism, wealth and high standing of the members of the Committee of Seventy did not preclude the thought that they want to create offices for themselves or their friends, we should think that they had an axe to grind in proposing so many commissions and commissioners. One chief executive officer, or two or three at most, over a department, would be enough, and would prove more efficient than the five or more which this committee has provided for in the charter it has concocted. We have had enough of placemen jobs. Let us cut them all off, and thus simplify the machinery of government and prevent an unnecessary expenditure of money.

A charter for this great metropolis should unite all the suburbs with the city proper under one general government. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and the other adjoining places are really a part of the metropolis. A portion of the population have their business on Manbattan Island, and all are interested in one way or another in the city. It is one community, just as much as the people of the city of London, Westminster, Southwark, Finsbury and other divisions of the British metropolis are comprised in what is generally known as London. The ferries answer as bridges, and in the course of a few years there will be the Brooklyn Bridge and other bridges, with railroads across them, to make the connection closer. Let the Legislature, then, make a charter with a grand conception of the wants. interests and future of our great metropolis. Let it not make a patchwork charter-one for temporary expediency or for political endsbut one that will stand and meet the growth and future necessities of the whole metropoli-

Above all, let the people govern themselves in all things through their elected officers without any interference of State authority. Toat is in accordance with republican government and is the bulwark of freedom. Nothing short of that will satisfy the people, prevent corruption, or can last. The million and a half of people embraced in the metropolitan area are a State within themselves as to population. And in wealth, intelligence, power and commercial importance, what State can be compared to this metropolis? To govern this city in part, indirectly or in any way by the rural districts, would be an outrage and a monstrous anomaly under our republican institutions. That outrageous system has been tried, and deservedly failed. Complete local self-government is only possible, and we hope the Legislature will understand this fact.

The Mayor of the city should be the suprema authority, and all the departments should be subject to him. The complicated plan of checks and balances proposed by the Committee of Seventy would tend to create confusion, make the government weak and open the door to conflicts and corruption. Proper checks are necessary, no doubt, but they can be framed without impairing the efficiency of the Chief Executive. Divided responsibility must lead, as it has led in the present city government, to great evils. By giving the Mayor power over all the departments the citizens and Courts will know who is accountable and where the responsibility lies. The Mayor could be placed under heavy bonds for the proper performance of his duty and be subject to impeachment. There would be no difficulty in holding him to a strict accountability, at the same time that he might be invested with ample power over the different departments of the city government. With such provisions in the charter there would be no necessity to elect a Mayor every year. A term of office for three or four years would be better than for one year. The ncumbent would become more familiar with his duties, would perform them more efficiently. and would be more likely to study the interests of the citizens. Besides avoiding the excitement and inconvenience of annual elections, our best and most substantial citizens would aspire to this high office if the term were longer and the power as ample as it should be.

In making a new charter the Legislature ought also to prepare the way for a thorough system of railroad locomotion by steam and porse cars, latitudinally and crosstown, for our citizens, and to have the whole under the supervision of the city government. There is not half accommodation enough at present. Such a system would do much in promoting the growth of the city and value of property. The franchises should be granted by the city. and not by the State, and be under municipal law and control. In these and other matters which we have not touched relating to the government, welfare and progress of the city. there is scope enough for the exercise of legislative wisdom. Will the Legislature give as